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      ---  -----  -----------
? s (pressure? (n) sore?) or decubit? or (ischial (n) tuberos?) or bedsore? or (bed
(n) sore?)
         3807992  PRESSURE?
           76859  SORE?
            8545  PRESSURE?(N)SORE?
           23185  DECUBIT?
            3593  ISCHIAL
           77033  TUBEROS?
            1442  ISCHIAL(N)TUBEROS?
            1852  BEDSORE?
          480426  BED
           76859  SORE?
             661  BED(N)SORE?
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                  TUBEROS?) OR BEDSORE? OR (BED (N) SORE?)
? s s1/2003:2007
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Processed  10 of  25 files ...
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Completed processing all files
           31412  S1
        25144667  PY=2003 : PY=2007
      S2    7507  S1/2003:2007
? s s1 not s2
           31523  S1
            7507  S2
      S3   24016  S1 NOT S2
? e botulinum toxin

Ref    Items    RT  Index-term
E1         1        BOTULINUM TOXI
E2         2        BOTULINUM TOXICITY
E3     11195    20 *BOTULINUM TOXIN
E4         1        BOTULINUM TOXIN (BOTOX)
E5         4        BOTULINUM TOXIN (BOTX)
E6         1        BOTULINUM TOXIN (THERAPEUTIC USE)
E7       509        BOTULINUM TOXIN --ADVERSE DRUG REACTION --AE
E8       340        BOTULINUM TOXIN --CLINICAL TRIAL --CT
E9       204        BOTULINUM TOXIN --DRUG ADMINISTRATION --AD
E10       22        BOTULINUM TOXIN --DRUG ANALYSIS --AN
E11       48        BOTULINUM TOXIN --DRUG COMBINATION --CB
E12      101        BOTULINUM TOXIN --DRUG COMPARISON --CM

          Enter P or PAGE for more
? s e3
      S4   11195  'BOTULINUM TOXIN'
? e e3

Ref    Items Type  RT  Index-term
R1      6698       20 *BOTULINUM TOXIN
R2     47805          DC=D5.80.90.80
R3      5093    B 130  BACTERIAL TOXIN
R4         0    S   2  BOTULINAL TOXIN TEST
R5         0    S   2  BOTULINIUM TOXIN
R6         0    S   2  BOTULINUM NEUROTOXIN
R7         0    S   2  BOTULINUM TOXINS
R8         0    S   2  BOTULINUS TOXIN
R9         0    S   2  BOTULISM TOXIN
R10        0    S   2  CLOSTRIDIUM BOTULINUM EXOTOXIN
R11        0    S   2  CLOSTRIDIUM BOTULINUM TOXIN
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*File   5: BIOSIS has been enhanced with archival data. Please see
HELP NEWS 5 for information.
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  File  98:General Sci Abs 1984-2007/Jun
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Please see HELP NEWS159.
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  File 172:EMBASE Alert 2007/Jun 06
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  File 370:Science 1996-1999/Jul W3
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*File 370: This file is closed (no updates). Use File 47 for more current
information.
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*File 399: Use is subject to the terms of your user/customer agreement.
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updated search 6/07 VB

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Ref    Items Type  RT  Index-term
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R2     47805           DC=D5.80.90.80
R3      5093    B  130  BACTERIAL TOXIN
R4         0    S    2  BOTULINAL TOXIN TEST
R5         0    S    2  BOTULINIUM TOXIN
R6         0    S    2  BOTULINUM NEUROTOXIN
R7         0    S    2  BOTULINUM TOXINS
R8         0    S    2  BOTULINUS TOXIN
R9         0    S    2  BOTULISM TOXIN
R10        0    S    2  CLOSTRIDIUM BOTULINUM EXOTOXIN
R11        0    S    2  CLOSTRIDIUM BOTULINUM TOXIN
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? e botulinum toxins

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E2         1        BOTULINUM TOXINE TYPE A
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E4      1773        BOTULINUM TOXINS --ADMINISTRATION AND DOSAGE -
E5       740        BOTULINUM TOXINS --ADVERSE EFFECTS --AE
E6       595        BOTULINUM TOXINS --ANALYSIS --AN
E7       128        BOTULINUM TOXINS --ANTAGONISTS AND INHIBITORS
E8       428        BOTULINUM TOXINS --BIOSYNTHESIS --BI
E9       155        BOTULINUM TOXINS --BLOOD --BL
E10        4        BOTULINUM TOXINS --CHEMICAL SYNTHESIS --CS
E11      476        BOTULINUM TOXINS --CHEMISTRY --CH
E12      125        BOTULINUM TOXINS --CLASSIFICATION --CL

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? s e3
      S6   10565  'BOTULINUM TOXINS'
? e e3

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R2      6698    U   20  BOTULINUM TOXIN
R3      5097    X       DC=D12.776.97.156.
R4      5097    X       DC=D23.946.123.179.
R5       184    X    2  BOTULIN
R6         0    X    2  CLOSTRIDIUM BOTULINUM TOXINS
R7      2670    R   20  BOTULISM
R8      1102    R  222  CHOLINERGIC AGENTS
R9      2090    R   22  CLOSTRIDIUM BOTULINUM
R10      768    B   56  ANTI-DYSKINESIA AGENTS
R11    89425    B   90  BACTERIAL PROTEINS
R12    16696    B   42  BACTERIAL TOXINS

          Enter P or PAGE for more
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R14     4297    B   86  POISONS
R15     2977    N   12  BOTULINUM TOXIN TYPE A
R16      144    X       DC=D24.185.926.123.179.
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R18        6    X     1  BOTULIN
R19        0    X     1  CLOSTRIDIUM BOTULINUM TOXINS
R20       30    R    10  BOTULISM
R21       46    R   108  CHOLINERGIC AGENTS
R22       24    R     5  CLOSTRIDIUM BOTULINUM
R23       20    B    29  ANTI-DYSKINESIA AGENTS
R24     1247    B    16  BACTERIAL TOXINS

          Enter P or PAGE for more
? p

Ref    Items Type  RT  Index-term
R25      785   B   15  NEUROTOXINS
R26       49   N    4  BOTULINUM TOXIN TYPE A
? p
>>>Related terms display completed...
? s r1 or r2 or r3 or r4 or r5 or r7:r9 or r15:r23 or r26
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>>>  or undefined in one or more files.
             9982  BOTULINUM TOXINS
             6698  BOTULINUM TOXIN
             9820  DC=D12.776.97.156.
             9820  DC=D23.946.123.179.
              321  BOTULIN
             9182  BOTULISM:CLOSTRIDIUM BOTULINUM
             5546  BOTULINUM TOXIN TYPE A:ANTI-DYSKINESIA AGENTS
               49  BOTULINUM TOXIN TYPE A
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                   'BOTULIN' OR R7:R9 OR R15:R23 OR R26
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Set      Items   Description
S1       31523   (PRESSURE? (N) SORE?) OR DECUBIT? OR (ISCHIAL (N) TUBEROS?)
                OR BEDSORE? OR (BED (N) SORE?)
S2        7507   S1/2003:2007
S3       24016   S1 NOT S2
S4       11195   'BOTULINUM TOXIN'
S5       49513   R1:R2
S6       10565   'BOTULINUM TOXINS'
S7       28332   'BOTULINUM TOXINS' OR 'BOTULINUM TOXIN' OR DC='D12.776.97.-
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                23 OR R26
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             49513  S5
             10565  S6
             28332  S7
       S8    76181  S4 OR S5 OR S6 OR S7
? s s3 and s8
             24016  S3
             76181  S8
       S9       15  S3 AND S8
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      S10       12  RD  (unique items)
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L12: Entry 54 of 382 File: PGPB Mar 30, 2006

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20060064800 A1
TITLE: Decubitus ulcer prevention and treatment

Brief Summary Text:
[0003] Specifically, although arterial inflow can continue and withstand pressure upwards of 170-mm Hg or greater, venous return or blood flow from a region is restricted or obstructed with pressures as low as 32-mm Hg on the skin and underlying tissue. The restriction or obstruction of the venous return of blood from the skin and underlying tissue may lead to the buildup of toxins and waste products that may lead to the formation of decubitus ulcers. Initially, pressure on the skin and tissue may lead to pink coloration and/or mild inflammation, which may disappear within a few hours of relieving pressure on the area. If pressure is not relieved, superficial lesions may form on the skin, then turning into ulcers which continue growing deeper until extending through the bone to internal organs, eventually becoming fatal to the patient.

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DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2005-664138
DERWENT-WEEK: 200720

TITLE: Treating or preventing development of pressure sores comprises local administration of a Botulinum toxin

INVENTOR: FIRST, E R; FIRST, E

PRIORITY-DATA: 2004US-0814764 (March 31, 2004)

Search Selected | Search ALL | Clear

PATENT-FAMILY:

	PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
☐	AU 2005231360 A1	October 20, 2005		000	A61K038/48
☐	US 20050220821 A1	October 6, 2005		016	A61K039/08
☐	WO 2005097178 A1	October 20, 2005	E	000	A61K038/48
☐	EP 1729796 A1	December 13, 2006	E	000	A61K038/43

INT-CL (IPC): A61K 38/43; A61K 38/48; A61K 39/08; A61P 17/00; A61P 17/02

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Detailed Description Text (5):
Referring to the characteristic features of these conventional wound treatment agents, the boric acid/zinc oxide ointment and zinc oxide ointment, containing zinc oxide which show locally protective action, mild astringency and weak antisepsis, are applied topically for efficacy in all phases of eczema, abrasio and other general skin diseases, blister, pustule, erosion, and ulcer. Solcoseryl ointment contains a component derived by extraction from calves, has a tissue respiration stimulating action, and is claimed to be effective in the promotion of granulation in the cases of decubitus, varicose ulcer, trauma, scald, burn and general surgical wounds. AD ointment, "Tokyo Tanabe", which contains as the effective ingredient vitamin A (10,000 IU/g-ointment), is intended to be directed toward wounds, abrasion, burn, scald, frostbite, skin ulcer and keratodermia, and is reputed for its efficacy as an agent for granulation and epidermization. Incidentally, vitamin A has been well known to affect the growth and differentiation of the skin tissue (Wolback, S. B. and Howe, P. R.; J. Exp. Med., 45, 753 (1925), Fell, H. B., Proc. Roy. Soc., B., 146, 242 (1957), and a report was made of the fact that vitamin A stimulates synthesis of DNA in the epidermis (Christophers, E. and Braun Falco, O.; Arch. Klin. Exper. Dermatol., 232, 427 (1968). In addition to the above, medicines having bactericidal effect (antibacterial action) such as an ointment containing chlorhexidine homologues are sometimes utilized.

L12: Entry 1 of 382 File: PGPB Jun 7, 2007

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20070128228 A1
TITLE: BUTTOCK DEFORMITY TREATMENT

Brief Summary Text:
[0041] A botulinum toxin has also been proposed for or has been used to treat skin bone and tendon wounds (U.S. Pat. No. 6,447,787); intrathecal pain (see e.g. U.S. Pat. No. 6,113,915); various autonomic nerve disorders, including sweat gland disorders (see e.g. U.S. Pat. No. 5,766,605 and Goldman (2000), Aesthetic Plastic Surgery July-August 24(4):280-282); tension headache (U.S. Pat. No. 6,458,365); migraine headache pain (U.S. Pat. No. 5,714,468); post-operative pain and visceral pain (U.S. Pat. No. 6,464,986); hair growth and hair retention (U.S. Pat. No. 6,299,893); psoriasis and dermatitis (U.S. Pat. No. 5,670,484); injured muscles (U.S. Pat. No. 6,423,319); various cancers (see e.g. U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,139,845 and 6,063,768), smooth muscle disorders (U.S. Pat. No. 5,437,291); nerve entrapment syndromes (U.S. patent application 2003 0224019); acne (WO 03/011333); neurogenic inflammation (U.S. Pat. No. 6,063,768); otic disorders (see e.g. U.S. Pat. No. 6,265,379); pancreatic disorders (see e.g. U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,143,306 and 6,261,572); prostate disorders, including prostatic hyperplasia, prostate cancer and urinary incontinence (see e.g. U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,365,164 and 6,667,041 and Doggweiler R., et al Botulinum toxin type A causes diffuse and highly selective atrophy of rat prostate, Neurourol Urodyn 1998;17(4):363); fibromyalgia (U.S. Pat. No. 6,623,742), and piriformis muscle syndrome (see e.g. Childers et al. (2002), American Journal of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation, 81:751-759).

Brief Summary Text:
[0045] It is known that a botulinum toxin can be used to: weaken the chewing or biting muscle of the mouth so that self inflicted wounds and resulting ulcers can heal (Payne M., et al, Botulinum toxin as a novel treatment for self mutilation in Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, Ann Neurol 2002 September;52(3 Supp 1):S157); permit healing of benign cystic lesions or tumors (Blugerman G., et al., Multiple eccrine hidrocystomas: A new therapeutic option with botulinum toxin, Dermatol Surg 2003 May;29(5):557-9); treat anal fissure (Jost W., Ten years' experience with botulinum toxin in anal fissure, Int J Colorectal Dis 2002 September;17(5):298-302, and; treat certain types of atopic dermatitis (Heckmann M., et al., Botulinum toxin type A injection in the treatment of lichen simplex: An open pilot study, J Am Acad Dermatol 2002 April;46(4):617-9).

PUB-NO: EP001128844A1
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: EP 1128844 A1
TITLE: BOTULINUM TOXINS FOR ENHANCING WOUND HEALING

PUBN-DATE: September 5, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
GASSNER, HOLGER G	DE
SHERRIS, DAVID A	US

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
MAYO FOUNDATION FOR MEDICAL	US

APPL-NO: EP99960130
APPL-DATE: October 15, 1999

PRIORITY-DATA: US10568898P (October 27, 1998)

INT-CL (IPC): A61K 38/16; A61K 31/445; A61K 31/167; A61K 31/137; A61P 17/02
EUR-CL (EPC): A61K031/505 ; A61K031/505 , A61K031/519 , A61K031/519 , A61K031/529 , A61K031/529 , A61K038/16 , A61K038/16

ABSTRACT:

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L12: Entry 22 of 382 File: PGPB Dec 7, 2006

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20060272651 A1
TITLE: DIVERSION BOARD/DIVERSION SHIELD

Description of Disclosure:
[0027] The diversion boards of the preferred embodiments can be used during numerous medical procedures and at numerous settings as readily understood by a skilled artisan. Examples of the numerous procedures include but are not limited to venipuncture--including IV placement, blood draws, injections (e.g., intramuscular, intravenous, subcutaneous) for sedation, vaccination, chemotherapy, botox treatment (e.g., for spasticity), etc.; biopsy; wound care; burn treatment; electromyography (EMG); or other medical treatment. While not being limited to a particular theory, exemplary settings for using the preferred diversion board include hospitals (e.g., treatment rooms, sedation rooms, emergency rooms), clinics, doctor's offices, laboratories, home, mobile units, or other locations where patient care is given. Moreover, the preferred diversion boards can be used in conjunction with other pain or stress reducing strategies, including but not limited to topical anesthetics, mild sedatives, acupuncture, massage, breathing exercises, audio, lighting and video.

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DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1996-371108
DERWENT-WEEK: 200381

TITLE: Controlled release collagen dosage form - is coherent, flat and conformable to wound size for direct application of active agent.

INVENTOR: EINIG, H; ROREGER, M

PATENT-ASSIGNEE: KNOLL AG (KNOL), LTS LOHMANN THERAPIE-SYSTEME GMBH & CO (LOHM), LTS LOHMANN THERAPIE-SYSTEME GMBH (LOHM)

PRIORITY-DATA: 1995DE-1003338 (February 2, 1995)

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PATENT-FAMILY:

	PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
☐	MX 211224 B	November 8, 2002		000	A61K038/48
☐	WO 9623487 A1	August 8, 1996	G	026	A61K009/70
☐	DE 19503338 A1	August 8, 1996		006	A61L015/44
☐	ZA 9600795 A	September 25, 1996		022	A61C000/00
☐	AU 9644873 A	August 21, 1996		000	A61K009/70
☐	NO 9703525 A	July 31, 1997		000	A61K009/70
☐	FI 9702949 A	August 28, 1997		000	A61K000/00
☐	BR 9606997 A	October 28, 1997		000	A61K009/70
☐	EP 809489 A1	December 3, 1997	G	000	A61K009/70
☐	CZ 9702219 A3	December 17, 1997		000	A61K009/70
☐	SK 9701015 A3	April 8, 1998		000	A61K009/70
☐	DE 19503338 C2	July 30, 1998		000	A61L015/44
☐	KR 98701888 A	June 25, 1998		000	A61K009/70
☐	AU 707364 B	July 8, 1999		000	A61K009/70
☐	NZ 300202 A	October 28, 1999		000	A61K009/70
☐	MX 9705806 A1	July 1, 1998		000	A61K009/70
☐	US 6074664 A	June 13, 2000		000	A61L015/38
☐	JP 2000515485 W	November 21, 2000		019	A61K038/46
☐	EP 809489 B1	May 16, 2001	G	000	A61K009/70
☐	DE 59606907 G	June 21, 2001		000	A61K009/70
☐	ES 2159013 T3	September 16, 2001		000	A61K009/70
☐	CN 1182364 A	May 20, 1998		000	A61K009/70
☐	HU 200202088 A2	September 30, 2002		000	A61K009/70
	SK 282578 B6	October 8, 2002		000	A61K009/70

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☐ CZ 290943 B6 November 13, 2002 000 A61K009/70

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CITED-DOCUMENTS:DE 3139089; DE 3606265 ; EP 194647 ; EP 260645 ; EP 49177

APPLICATION-DATA:

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CZ 290943B6		CZ 9702219	Previous Publ.
CZ 290943B6		WO 9623487	Based on

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ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: EP 809489B
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

A coherent, flat and deformable dosage form for the controlled release of collagen to wounds has the same or smaller size than the wound area and contains defined amts. of homogeneously distributed collagen.

USE - The dosage form is used for the direct application to wounds e.g. of prod. obtd. from Clostridium histolyticum culture filtrate, known as collagenase and contg. a mixt. of collagenases, clostripain and neutral proteases.

It can be conveniently applied to the wound as a number of individual small pieces or in one piece cut to the shape of the wound.

ADVANTAGE - In contrast to conventional formulations, e.g. ointments, creams, powders, sprays and plasters, the dosage form enables collagenase to be applied in a precise, uniform and reproducible dose.

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US 6074664A
EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

A coherent, flat and deformable dosage form for the controlled release of collagen to wounds has the same or smaller size than the wound area and contains defined amts. of homogeneously distributed collagen.

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CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/0

DERWENT-CLASS: B04 B07 D16 D22 P32 P34
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Pain management in patients with multiple sclerosis

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RECORD TYPE: Abstract

Although the idea that pain is not a symptom of multiple sclerosis (MS) continues, many studies have confirmed that over half of MS patients complain of pain. In some patients, it may be in part a result of the exacerbation of the disease. In other patients, it is an acute pain problem such as trigeminal neuralgia, bladder spasms, acute dysesthesia, Lhermitte's phenomenon or painful tonic spasms. In even more cases, it is chronic pain that can take the form of dysesthesia, or repeated muscle spasms and aching. Although MS can cause pain, increasing disability can also produce other complications that are painful such as pressure palsies, decubiti, the effects of poorly fitting wheelchairs, or the musculoskeletal pain that results from the effort to maintain head position and posture with weakened muscles. All of the problem that MS patients experience do not necessarily result from their MS. MS patients can develop all of the medical conditions and pain situations that afflict the rest of the population, and these are usually manageable when the correct diagnosis is made and the approach is focused. Overall, most of the conditions causing pain in MS can be prevented, eliminated or improved, and the remaining patients with chronic pain are managed with strategies that are useful in approaching chronic pain in other situations.

BRAND NAME/MANUFACTURER NAME: rebif/Serono/United States
MANUFACTURER NAMES: Serono/United States
DESCRIPTORS:
*pain; *multiple sclerosis; *hospital patient; *trigeminus neuralgia; *demyelination
methylprednisolone; gabapentin; lamotrigine; mexiletine; morphine; nortriptyline; tizanidine; baclofen; amantadine; desipramine; amitriptyline ; beta1a interferon; botulinum toxin; carbamazepine; patient; chronic pain; muscle spasm; dysesthesia; dose response; face pain; fatigue; Lhermitte Duclos disease; human; optic nerve disease; nerve stimulation; physiotherapy; tonic seizure; bladder spasm; disability; paralysis; wheelchair; head position; body posture; muscle; population; diagnosis; disease exacerbation

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Medical issues that impact life care planning for spinal cord injury
Winkler T.
Dr. T. Winkler, Ozark Area Rehabilitation Services, Springfield, MO United States
Topics in Spinal Cord Injury Rehabilitation (TOP. SPINAL CORD INJ. REHABIL.) (United States) 2002, 7/4 (21-27)
CODEN: TSIRF ISSN: 1082-0744
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal ; Review
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
NUMBER OF REFERENCES: 10
BRAND NAME/MANUFACTURER NAME: fosamax; indocin; didronel; valium; zanaflex; florinef; proamatine; procardia; lovenox; oxandrin
DRUG DESCRIPTORS:
calcium--drug therapy--dt; calcium--oral drug administration--po; vitamin D --drug therapy--dt; vitamin D--oral drug administration--po; alendronic acid--drug therapy--dt; nonsteroid antiinflammatory agent--drug therapy--dt ; indometacin--drug therapy--dt; etidronic acid--drug therapy--dt; etidronic acid--pharmacology--pd; diazepam--drug therapy--dt; tizanidine --drug therapy--dt; botulinum toxin A--drug therapy--dt; fludrocortisone --drug therapy--dt; sodium chloride--drug therapy--dt; midodrine--drug therapy--dt; midodrine--pharmacology--pd; phenoxybenzamine--drug therapy --dt; nifedipine--drug therapy--dt; nifedipine--pharmacology--pd; enoxaparin--drug therapy--dt; anticoagulant agent--drug therapy--dt; laxative--drug therapy--dt; oxandrolone--drug therapy--dt; oxandrolone --pharmacology--pd
MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:
*spinal cord injury--rehabilitation--rh; *treatment planning health program; patient counseling; patient education; musculoskeletal system; bone mineralization; osteoporosis--drug therapy--dt; osteoporosis --therapy--th; hormone substitution; weight bearing; heterotopic ossification--complication--co; heterotopic ossification--drug therapy--dt; heterotopic ossification--etiology--et; heterotopic ossification--therapy --th; treatment indication; repetitive strain injury--complication--co; repetitive strain injury--surgery--su; spasticity--drug therapy--dt; spasticity--etiology--et; decubitus--complication--co; decubitus--disease management--dm; decubitus--etiology--et; health care cost; cardiovascular risk; blood pressure regulation; heart arrhythmia--complication--co; hypotension--complication--co; hypotension --drug therapy--dt; autonomic dysreflexia--complication--co; autonomic dysreflexia--drug therapy--dt; autonomic dysreflexia--etiology--et; deep vein thrombosis--complication--co; deep vein thrombosis--drug therapy--dt; deep vein thrombosis--etiology--et; gastrointestinal disease--complication --co; gastrointestinal disease--drug therapy--dt; gastrointestinal disease --etiology--et; gastrointestinal disease--therapy--th; kidney disease --complication--co; metabolic disorder--complication--co; metabolic disorder--drug therapy--dt; metabolic disorder--etiology--et; human; review
DRUG TERMS (UNCONTROLLED): oxandrin
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 7440-70-2 (calcium); 66376-36-1 (alendronic acid); 53-86-1, 74252-25-8, 7681-54-1 (indometacin); 2809-21-4, 3794-83-0, 58449-82-4, 7414-83-7 (etidronic acid); 439-14-5 (diazepam); 51322-75-9 , 64461-82-1 (tizanidine); 93384-43-1 (botulinum toxin A); 127-31-1 (fludrocortisone); 7647-14-5 (sodium chloride); 3092-17-9, 42794-76-3 (midodrine); 59-96-1, 63-92-3 (phenoxybenzamine); 21829-25-4 (nifedipine); 9041-08-1 (enoxaparin); 53-39-4 (oxandrolone)
SECTION HEADINGS:
005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
017 Public Health, Social Medical and Epidemiology
033 Orthopedic Surgery
036 Health Policy, Economics and Management
037 Drug Literature Index